Message

From: Robinson, Valois [/O=EXCHANGELABS/OU=EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=A4217A71307D4429B7BDC7C80EB40C7D-SHEA, VALOIS]
Sent: 9/25/2019 3:00:23 PM
To: Ex. 6 Personal Privacy (PP)
Subject: RE: proposed Dewey-Burdock in-situ uranium recovery - answer to your question

Your follow-up questions below are addressed in the administrative record documents at the Docket website, specifically the Class III Fact Sheet and the draft Environmental Justice Analysis. Here is the link to the Docket: https://www.regulations.gov/docket?D=EPA-R08-OW-2019-0512
You could also copy and paste your follow-up questions into a comment on the Docket website.

Valois

Valois Robinson
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From: Ex. 6 Personal Privacy (PP)
Sent: Monday, September 23, 2019 12:06 PM
To: Robinson, Valois <Robinson.Valois@epa.gov>
Subject: Re: proposed Dewey-Burdock in-situ uranium recovery - answer to your question

Thank you. Does escaped luxifluvia poison ground water? Does the ion exchange resin process create dangerous effluents? Does it involve tribal lands? Water rights?

On Sep 23, 2019, at 10:02 AM, Robinson, Valois <Robinson.Valois@epa.gov> wrote:

The uranium ore deposits are already located in the Inyan Kara aquifers.

Here is a description of the process for the in-situ recovery of uranium in the Inyan Kara aquifers:
The project would involve the injection of lixiviant, consisting of injection interval groundwater with added oxygen and carbon dioxide, into the uranium ore deposits within the Inyan Kara Formation targeted by 14 wellfields. These wellfields would consist of an approximate total of 2,330 Class III injection wells. EPA is proposing to regulate these wells under a UIC area permit. Class III injection wells would be used for introducing the lixiviant into the uranium ore zones. The lixiviant would mobilize uranium from the ore deposits and allow production wells to pump the uranium-bearing lixiviant out of the ground to a processing unit where the uranium would be removed from solution using an ion exchange resin. The barren lixiviant would be pumped from the processing unit back to the ISR wellfield where oxygen and carbon dioxide would be added before injection back into uranium ore deposits through the Class III wells.
Please let me know if you have any additional questions.

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From: Ex. 6 Personal Privacy (PP)
Sent: Monday, September 23, 2019 8:54 AM
To: Robinson, Valois <Robinson.Valois@epa.gov>
Subject: Re: Requesting public comment on two Underground Injection Control (UIC) Draft Area Permits and one associated proposed aquifer exemption decision for the Dewey-Burdock uranium in-situ recovery (ISR) site

On Sep 18, 2019, at 5:18 PM, Robinson, Valois <Robinson.Valois@epa.gov> wrote: In paragraph 1

"The EPA is also re-proposing an aquifer exemption approval in connection with the Class III Area Permit to exempt the uranium-bearing portions of the Inyan Kara Group aquifers."

Does this mean the EPA wants approval to put uranium into the aquifer? I am not a lawyer and would appreciate straight talk. Thank you.